## THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION 
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All communications relating to news and edi-rial matter should be addressed to the Editor-BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omahs. Drafts, checks and postothee orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

## The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors the Building Farnam and Seventeenth Streets.

The Bee on the Trains. There is no excuse for a failure to get THE BEE on the trains. All newsdealers have been noti-fied to carry a full supply. Travelers who want THE BEE and can't get it on trains where other Omaha papers are carried are requested to no-tify The BEE. tify Tire Bee.

Please be particular to give in all cases full information as to date, railway and number of

train.

Give us your name, not for publication or unnecessary use, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Etate of Nel raska, County of Douglas. Sa,
Georre R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that
the actual circulation of The Dally Ber for the
week ending October 20, 1888, was as follows: 
 Week ending October 5, 100
 21,016

 Sunday, Oct. 20
 18,508

 Monday, Oct. 22
 18,611

 Tressday, Oct. 23
 18,629

 Thursday, Oct. 24
 18,619

 Friday, Oct. 25
 18,629

 Saturday, Oct. 26
 18,628
 Average......18.957

State of Nebraska,
County of Bouglas,
Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my
presence this 26th day of October, A. D. 1889,
[Seal,]
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public, Notary Public.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is accretary of The Bec Publishing Company that the actual average daily circulation of The Dairy Bre for the month of October 1889, was 18,084 copies; for November, 188, 18,986 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for January, 1889, 18,534 copies; for February, 1889, 18,986 copies; for March, 1889, 18,854 copies; for April, 1889, 18,559 copies; for March, 1889, 18,551 copies; for June, 1889, 18,551 copies; for September, 1889, 18,751 copies.

Geönge B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of October, A. D., 1889, 1889, 1889.

ANOTHER railroad bridge will settle for all time the commercial supremacy of Omaha.

SUBORNERS and perjurers should be given a vigorous dose of the iron heel of justice.

EVEN the Stinking Water scandal rises up to plague Laws on the eve of election day.

THE steady advance in the British and American iron markets indicates that a strong bond of sympathy exists between the masters.

THE weather agrees with the goosebone signs that the winter will be an open one. It is already wide open in this vicinity.

OMAHA is large enough now to have

two years there will be traffic enough in Omaha to require two bridges. THE Slominski church spire is progressing slowly. An endorsement of

Coburn and three others netted the glorious cause the miserly sum of forty dollars. PENSION COMMISSIONER RAUM will give personal attention to all claims in-

volving large sums of money. Mr. Raum is bound to make a record of deeds, not of words. EVEN if Adam Ford was competent to

perferm the duties of county treasurer, his supporters and groomers in the Third ward would condemn him in the eves of all decent men. POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAK-

handsome trumming of telegraph rates. Naturally the Western Union people consider it a misfit. They are hard to AT THE rate of ten dollars a head,

ER's ability as a cutter is shown in a

Dr. Slominski's church fund will reach the munificent sum of one hundred and lixty dollars, if all the candidates are "seen." The doctor's fees are always deducted in advance.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the Benders have been dead and buried for a number of years, some enterprising Michiganders have resurrected them. Friends of Charlie Ross and Willie Tascott should not despair.

BARNEY MAGINNIS' campaign letters reflect credit on his private secretary. Personally Barney could not be guilty of snubbing his former business associates, and denying the source of his wealth and ambition. The letter writer should be prosecuted for failing to add the postscript, "Burn this."

THE deserted farms of Vermont and other eastern states are attracting colonies of industrious foreigners. The land commands from three to five dollars an acre, and inducements in the shape of reasonable terms, stock and transportation are included, to repeople the state. This goes to show that the west has drained a large per cent of the vitality of New England.

ADAM FORD SNYDER is altogether too ambitious. He was elected councilman two years ago last spring and continues to hold that office. He was elected to the legislature last fall and is still a member of that body. He drew three hundred dollars last winter for his legislative work, while at the same time he was drawing his salary as councilman. It is questionable whether he had any right to hold both places at the same time, and take pay for both, but as nobody raised the question, he was allowed to do so. Now he is running for county treasurer. In the language of Cassius we would ask: "On what meat doth this our Siezer (Casar) feed that he hath grown so great"-all at once?

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS. other things not in the agricultural The civil service commissioners are display of the United States which unanimous in their determination to would have given it larger interest and prosecute the persons who have been value, but no omission is so much to be soliciting contributions for political regretted as the failure to give due purposes from clerks in the departprominence to corn as a most wholements at Washington. It appears that employes of the government who are citizens of Virginia have recently

the Ohio republican association.

These circulars are regarded as in the

nature of an assessment, and it has been

ascertained that some of the officers con-

nected with the associations sending

out the circulars are federal office-

holders. The civil service law is

very plain and explicit in pro-

hibiting any one in the service

of the government from soliciting or

receiving contributions for political

purposes from any other employe of the

the commissioners will base proceed-

ings against the officers of the political

associations who are also in official

the commissioners carry out their de-

clared purpose the result of the prose-

cutions will be interesting as deter-

mining the scope of the law and defin-

ing the nature of an assessment

that a government official who is an

officer of a political association which

solicits contributions from employes of

the government for political purposes

is amenable to the law for such action.

There is room for a doubt whether in

this matter the commissioners can sus-

tain their case. It is certainly legiti-

mate for a political organization to

seek to increase its membership,

and there is no law to prevent

the clerks and employes of the

government from becoming mem-

bers of such an organization. On its

face the circular sent to the clerks in

the departments at Washington con-

veys nothing more than an invitation

to identify themselves with the associa-

tion sending it, the suggestion of

further aid to the campaign not being

at all in the nature of an assessment,

since no sum is specified as an expected

contribution. It is the privilege of a

government employe to make vol-

untary contributions to political

purposes, and the circulars in

question left those to whom they were

addressed entirely free to respond or

not, according to their pleasure or cou-

venience. The intention of the law, as

generally understood, is to protect em-

ployes of the government against en-

forced political contributions and the

the law does not permit federal em-

ployes even to be remiuded of an op-

portunity to aid the political

party of their affiliation by

doing what they have an un-

questionable right to do as citizens.

privilege which it is presumed no on

will deny them, they must be bound by

the will of a majority of such organiza-

tion, and cannot fairly be held responsi-

ble for acts beyond their control. It is

more than probable that this is the

situation respecting the federal officers

involved in this case of the alteged

There has been developed a

great deal of dissatisfaction with the

operation of the civil service law, and

there are strong indications that an

effort will be made in congress to

thoroughly revise the law. The issue

the commission is now making, upon

what has the appearance of a somewhat

thin technicality, may serve to inten-

sify interest in the whole subject of

civil service reform as now provided for

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

sued a circular intended to refute the

criticisms of the agricultural exhibit of

the United States at the Paris exposi-

tion. American visitors to the exposi-

tion have uniformly stated that the ag-

ricultural feature was the weakest part

of this country's contribution to the

great fair and far from being cred-

itable to us, but this opinion

facts presented in the depart-

ment circular. Some of these

consist of the expressions of correspond-

ents of European journals, which highly

commend the American agricultural ex-

hibit. Thus the correspondent of a Lon-

don paper said that no section of the ex-

position possessed greater interest to

British farmers than that devoted to

the agriculture of the United States,

and he speaks of it as a display that

must have involved much patience, care

and discrimination on the part of the

collectors. The exhibit received gen-

erous attention and commendation from

the French press, but perhaps the most

satisfactory and conclusive evidence

that the exhibit was not so bad as repre-

sented and far from being a failure is

the liberal number of medals award-

The showing is gratifying, and yet in

looking over the list of articles for

which awards were made it is found

that the agricultural exhibit was not so

complete as it might have been. The

most serious omission was that of one

of the great staple products of the

country, corn, a full exhibit of which

was more to be desired, and it is be-

lieved would ultimately have been of

greater benefit to the country, than that

of any other of our agricultural pro-

ducts. There was an opportunity to

show the people of Europe the value of

corn as human food that ought to have

been taken the fullest advantage of, and

the failure to do so was a grave mistake.

since another equally favorable chance

may never be presented, or at

amend for this mistake at our own ex-

position three years hence, for the

reason that we shall have no such num-

ber as Europeans to interest in the

matter of visited Paris. There were

cannot hope to

rate not for many years.

make

ed to American exhibitors.

the

is not sustained by

The department of agriculture has is-

and administered.

violation of the civil service law.

some and nutritious food coreal. IS COBURN A SAFE MAN! Mr. Coburn's unfitness to continue as found on their desks circulars signed sheriff of Douglas county is not altoby the president and secretary of the gether owing to his partiality to dan-Old Dominion league calling their atgerous prisoners, but in his leniency tention the pending Virginia campaign, toward habitual law-breakers. Mr. and inviting them to become members of Coburn has always kept his eyes closed the league and also to contribute to the and his cars stuffed when the state laws campaign as their means would permit. have been set at defiance right under Clerks in the departments from Ohio have received a similar circular from

He has allowed road houses to run riot in the two-mile limit; he has never attempted to do his duty by suppressing prize-fighting or any other brutal sport forbidden by the laws. His most ardent backers to-day are the dangerous classes-the toughs and thugs and keepers of road houses and bad resorts throughout the county, A man who will not do his duty without fear or favor in enforcing the law has no business in the sheriff's office.

Another and equally serious objection government, and it is upon this that is his membership in the school board. In that position he has wrought incalculable mischief and positive damage to our schools by using the patronage capacities under the government. If of the schools and his influence in awarding contracts, purchasing school sites and supplies, to personal and political supporters and using the patronage and influence of the sheriff's office with its pumerous bailiffs and favorites under it, and also whether the fact to manipulate school board nominating caucusses and elections.

In the hands of a man like Sheriff Coburn, the power exerted through his double capacity as sheriff and member of the board of education becomes positively pernicious.

THE BROAD-GAUGE VIEW. In dealing with the question of a viaduct and union depot project property owners and business men generally should take the broad-gauge view. Nobody contends that the railroads are entitled to a dollar of subsidy from this city for any needed improvement they may make here, and nobody will deny that we have been crippled and our growth retarded by the failure of the Union Pacific to carry out its original contract with this city.

It is not a question of past damages now, but of benefits to be derived. Conceding that the Union Pacific and B. & M. roads will be obliged to give us better depot facilities at some future time, the question is whether we can afford to deprive ourselves of the advantages that will accrue by the immediate construction of the Tenth street viaduct and union depot. Reduced to a mathematical problem the question is will the city of Omaha gain one hundred and fifty thousand dollars by settling the terminal and transfer intimidation incident thereto, and it is controversy at once. Will not the a strained construction to assume that building of this depot and viaduct be worth three times one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as an advertisement abroad and as a lover for booming Omaha real estate values, by the momentum given through the raising of the traffic embargo, and the removal of And if federal office holders may be the impediment to travel in and out of members of a political organization, a Omaha without danger, discomfort and

In other words, will the one hundred and fifty thousand dollar bonus demanded by the union depot company prove a paying investment to the taxpaying property owners and rent-paying business men, on whose prosperity depends the income of the real estate owner.

JUSTICE like truth is slow, but it rarely fails to reach its destination. It took the federal land 'office seven and a half years to reach the frauds perpetrated by the McCook land office in 1882, but the decision is sufficiently emphatic to compensate for the delay. The assistant secretary of the interior affirms the charges made by THE BEE that the men in charge of the McCook land office conspired with a dozen or more political strikers to secure control of the land on Stinking Water creek and rob honest settlers of the right of entry. The fraud was so open and glaring that the participants not attempt a denial, but like Bill Tweed they defiantly asked, "What are you going to do about it?" The general land office answers by repudiating three of the fraudulent entries, and denouncing the conspiracy against the laws of the land. The decision is a rebuke to Gilbert M. Laws, who was then an official in the McCook land office, and who connived at the frauds. He now seeks to misrepresent in congress the people he conspired against.

As was expected, the decision in the contested Tunnel precinct returns, which involved the political complexion of the Montana legislature, was in favor of the democrats. The odds were against the republicans from the start. There is no doubt but that the Northern Pacific grading gangs were coerced into voting the democratic ticket, but the claim that republican votes were not counted was refuted by the fact that a majority of the election judges were republicans. The decision of the court was in accordance with established pre cedents. The settlement of the controversy will enable the president to issue his statehood proclamation at once.

THE Missouri Pacific is "penny wise and pound foolish" in opposing a viaduct over its tracks on West Leavenworth street. A few accidents at the crossing would cost the company more than its share of the cost of the structure. Public safety demands the improvement, and the city authorities have the power to compel it.

A WASHINGTON contemporary has just discovered that Pierre, "of which few people in the east had heard until recently," is a "stirring and prosperous city.' If the wise men of the east will follow the star of empire westward they will see more stirring and prosperous towns than they ever dreamed of

DORMAN B. EATON, the famous civil service reformer, calls upon clergymen to direct their Thanksgiving sermons toward securing purity in elections. To give the suggestion practical effect the preachers should strike the "strikers" at the poils on election day.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. It would seem that Prince Bismarck persunded the czar to temper his aggressive policy pending in attempt to settle the eastern difficulty by calling another Berlin conference. The visit of the German emperor to Constantinople will, therefore, have unusnal significance, as he will be preceded by Count Herbert Bismarck, who is commissioned to negotiate upon the lines of the chancellor's project. The next step will be the conference of Italian and Austrian premiers with Bismarck. England, Turkey and perhaps Spain seem destined to form a second line of defense about the central European alliance. It may not be pleasing to the average Britisher to be classed with the odds and ends of the continent in this gigantic league of peace, but everything points in that direction. The British liberals continue to doubt Lord Salisbury's diplomatic assertion that England's hands are free. Assuming that the czar has really yielded to Bismarck's desire to bring about another conference, the developments of the scheme, step by step, will form one of the most interesting studies expense of war. in public affairs. The genius of Bismarck is nothing if not bold. The alternative of a new treaty or war puts many elements in his favor. No other diplomat in Europe is in a position to formulate another combination or method of adjustment, and Russia, the only power ready to begin hostilities, has been

It appears evident that Bismarck proposes to make permanent the legislation against the socialists which has hitherto been temporary. Should the bill to this effect be passed by the reichstag, a repeal of it hereafter will be almost impossible owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining under any circumstances a liberal majority in the bundesrath or upper house of the German parliament. When the new law is placed upon the statute book, a considerable fraction of the German people will find itself deprived, not for a brief term of years, but for an indefinite period, of privileges shared by all the other subjects of the kaiser. Among these privileges are those which Americans count most precious, viz., the right of assembling, and right of free speech from the platform or through the press. These rights hundreds of thousands of German citizens are to lose for no better reason than because they profess the principles of state socialism, principles which Prince Bismarck has in no small measure carried out in his workmen's insurance acts. Against such discriminative legislation the progressists or New German liberals (as the uncompromising opponents of the chancellor new prefer to call themselves) are certain to protest. It is also expocted that many of the clericals will join in remonstrance, seeing that they have often combined to with the socialists in districts where neither party has been, single-handed, strong enough to elect its candidate. Unfortunately, the genuine liberals were reduced to a remnant at the last general election, and even with the help of all the ciericals, as well as the Poles and Danes, would still form only a minority of the reichstag. If the national-liberals deserved the latter half of their double name, they would not permit the permanent disfran-

fairly entrapped in the net of her own weav-

ing. Europe increased its armaments be-

cause Russia did, and she has been beaten at

her own game.

Whatever the wisdom of the plan of increasing her defensive force, France is fully committed to it. Since 1874, when she first begun to build a defensive barrier on her eastern frontier, \$575,000,000 have been spent on the work; and further large credits must yet be voted. The proposed doubling of the Sixth army corps at Nancy, thus bringing it up to war strength, shows a determination to carry out the plan; and if it is to be foilowed up at the various camps a declaration of war would see at least 250,000 men immoie on the eastern frontier alone. The que tion, therefore, is whether the army can stand this drain. In time of war the French staff could count on the services of no less than 4,108,635 men, of whom 2,025,253 would be fully trained soldiers who had served in the standing army for periods varying from three to five years. On the 1st of January next the new recruiting law, which was passed by the chamber in July last, will go in force. By this law service in the active army was reduced from five to three years, and its eventual effect will be to give the country more fully trained soldiers than are under arms at present. The organization necessary to bring such vast masses of men in the field is identical with that which exists in Germany; and experiments have shown that the work of mobilization would not be attended by any great difficulty. The railway problem will be the chief factor; but the railway rolling stock is so efficient that, if properly distributed, the concentration and strategical deployment of all of the French field armies could be carried out simultane ously directly after the mobilization of each corps in its own district.

chisement of a large part of the electorate.

The young king of Siam is a ruler with ideas of progress, and he is likely to make fame for himself by bringing his country into line with the march of events. We have reason to regard this young eastern potentate with friendly interest, for he seems to have a special liking for Americans, and greatly admires our enterprise and inventions. A while ago he told our consul at Bangkok that he hoped before long to see a line of American steams plying to his capital. He was sure there were promising opportunities for trade, for Siam would be glad to buy many of our manufactures, and he believed we could purchase rice cheaper in Siam than elsewhere. The king is more fortunate than some potentates, for his people are loyal and peaceful; he has no debts. public or private, to mar the pleasure of existence; his annual revenues have invariably exceeded his expenditures, and there is no prospect that any greedy western power will gobble up his country. His little state is wedged in between the British and French possessions in Asia, and those powers are glad to be separated by neutral ground. In the words of a French diplomatist: there had been no Siam we should have had to make one."

Emperor William's journeyings for the present year are not yet ended, but already he is making up his "schedule," in base ball phrase, for 1890. The czar has invited him, it is said, to witness the Russian military review next summer; and the chief significance of this invitation is its indication that the Russian monarch does not intend to go to war with Germany at present. Meanwhile, the scene of interest will soon be removed from Athens to Coustantinople, whither, after a tour of the Peloponnesus, Emperor William will betake himself, and where the political part of his journey will be played. This may create far more anxious interest among the diplomats than the pemp and splendor of the nuptial ceremonies at Athens. But the Greeks who are excitedly watching for the fulfillment of the prophecy, now so much quoted-that the mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople will be restored to Christian worship under the rule of a Greek emperor named Constantine with a wife named Sophia-will have plenty of time to get cool. King George is a man not yet forty-four years old, undoubtedly possessing no desire or intention to addicate for the purpose of verifying or falsirevenue steamer Ewing. fying in the experience of his heir apparent

an ancient saying. Madagascar is about to cause more trouble for the French if it be true, as reported, that

the Hova government is preparing to declare the protectorate at an end. Only after a costly war, prolonged through several seasons, was France able to establish this protectorate, and the queen of Madagascar, or the queen of the Hovas, as the French persist in calling her, was finally induced to make peace only by the moderation of French pretensions. Hardly had the new arrangement been consummated before disputes under it broke out, and at one time the French resident, General De Vilers, hauled down his flag and threatened to leave the country. The Malagasy government could make a good fight again, should it resolve on independence. In the former trouble, when an Englishman, Colonel Willoughby, commanded the native troops, the flovas had succeeded in manufacturing their own cartridges and even, it is said, in casting cannon. as the French ships kept the island closely blockaded. Perhaps, however, the present quarrel may be smoothed over as preceding ones have been. Experience has taught the French the policy of making some concessions in Madagascar, rather than go to the

General Diaz, president of Mexico, came into power in 1876, as an advocate of the oneterm principle, which was soon afterward definitely established by an amendment to the constitution made for that purpose. It was still possible, however, for a president to be re-elected after one intervening term, and this happened to General Diaz, who after Gouzales had held the office four years. from 1880 to 1884, was chosen again. His second term proved as valuable to Mexico as his first, and for the sole purpose of keeping him in office, the constitution was reamended by striking out the old restriction, the great majorities by which this was effected attesting the popularity of Diaz. In 1888, accordingly, he was re-elected with scarcely more than a show of opposition. Now, it appears, a movement is begun looking to the perpetuation of his rulership through a third successive term. Whether this is wise the Mexicans will soon have to determine.

Costa Rica is in the midst of a hot political nght, growing out of a ministerial crisis-a not uncommon occurrence in that hot-headed little province. Exactly what is the trouble is hard to make out, but in an interview with Senor Jiminez, who lately resigned from the cabinet, that gentleman leaves it to be inferred that one of the principal causes is the proposition to form a Central American union. He is strongly opposed to it and frankly said: "In the event of its becoming a necessity for Costa Rica to unite with any foreign power it would be far better for her to be annexed to the United States." The fatal obstacle in the way of the senor's programme is that the United States does not want Costa Rica. It would be much better for all the Central American states to join in confederation or union modeled after the United States as closely as practicable, and then obtain as tavorable a treaty as they can with us.

The Saddest of All. Punxsutawney Spirit. Of all the sad and gloomy words That mankind ever writ. There are no sadder ones to me Than these two: "Please remit."

Ben Butler's Memoirs. St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Ben Butler is at work on his memoirs that is to say, he is preparing a history of the war period thoroughly impregnated with the elixir of cussedness.

> The Next Step. Chicago Herald.

Mr. Edison has succeeded in putting a very tuman cry into a lifeless doll, but he has not succeeded in removing the vociferous cry from a live baby. There are feats beyond even the reaches of the genius of an Edison.

A New Know-Nothingism.

Louisville Courier-Journal, There is nothing in the constitution prohibiting the marriage of American girls to foreign persons with titles, but it almost seems that there ought to be. "American girls for Americans" might at least be put on the flag with the new stars.

## MEXICAN SOLDIERS MUTINY.

They Shoot Down Their Superior Officers and Escape. NEW YORK, Nov. 1 .- A City of Mexico special says a serious mutiny occurred among the escort on the up train from Vera Cruz Tuesday evening. A corporal and four privates attacked their superior officers, severely wounding a lieutenant and killing a sergeant outright. The affair occurred just after the train bad left Appaco, and the object of the mutineers, who were forced recruits, seems to have been to stop the train and escape. When the train was almost due at Soltepec the mutmeers climbed on the engine with a view to forcing the engine to make a halt. The engineer was an American and the fireman a Mexican, and both were heavily armed. Seeing that they would probably fail in their attempt, the ring eaders jumped from the train, but so up leaders jumped from the train, but so un-skillfully that one was run over and cut in two and the other four all more or less in-jured. They succeeded, however, in getting away. On the arrival at Soltepec a detachnent of rural guards surrounded the car and disarmed the remaining mutineers, who were secured and taken to the City of Mexico. It is understood the men who escaped have since been captured and brought to the city of Mexico. It is probable that the whole party will be tried by court-martial and shot.

## TERRIBLE TALE OF SUFFERING. Trouble and Starvation Drive a Poo Woman Insane.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Mrs. John B. Baron, wife of a French tailor, has been taken to an insane asylum, her mind wrecked from trouble and starvation. Her husband was obliged to give up work three weeks ago and go to Bellevue hospital, where he is dying. The loss of his wages left in destitution his wife. twin children, another baby and his aged Everything was pawned fo food except the sewing machine and rickety stove, two chairs and a crib. With little t a victim to melancuolia. She refused food and gave it to the children. Yesterday she was seized with convulsions hugged her paby so closely nearly suffocated it. The grandmother, weak from want of struggled with the crazed mother and finally released the infant, but not until it was black in the face. The infuriated woman then grappled with her mother and throttled her. With difficulty the two little children released her fingers, when she turned upor one of the boys, six years old, and nearly choked him to death before the screams of the children aroused the neighbors.

A French Count in Prison. NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. !- William C. Tener, known in France as Count de Vermont, pleaded guilty Monday before Judge Martine, in the court of general sessions, to an indictment for forgery in the second degree. He was sentenced to five years' hard labor in state prison yesterday. The forgeries were for about \$100 by checks alleged to be given by small tradesmen on city banks.

More Navassa Rioters Arrive. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1 .- The brigs Alice and Romance, with Navassa rioters on board arrived here this morning. They were towed from Cape Henry by the United States

Bond Offerings. Washington, Nov. L-Special Telegram to THE HER | Bonds offered: \$82,300 at \$1.27; \$254,500 at \$1.05%.

CAN ADMINISTER THE OATH,

A Mayor's Appointee Has Authority, Says the Supreme Court.

FINAL DECISION STILL PENDS.

The Registration Law Probably Constitutional-A Volcano Sizzling in the Supreme Clerk's Office-City in Brief.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.

Regarding the Douglas county quo warranto case, brought to test the constitutionality of the registration law, heard yester day specially through intervener's rights the court said this morning by Chief Justice Reese, that thoughtful attention had been given the matter, but that the constitutionality of the act had not been examined; that there is so much doubt about the proper construction of the act as to whether the mayor could authorize others than the city clerk to administer oaths that the court could give no general opinion on the case this morning. Judge Cobb, said, however, that there was no question as to the ability of the mayor to authorize a single person to administer oaths if the city clerk was disabled, but whether one or an indefinite number could be author-ized quaere.

It is said, by parties who claim to know, that the court will hold the law to be constitutional.

Listing the State's Property. Walter A. Leese, temporary clerk of th supreme court, has commenced an invoice of the state's property in the office he has been called upon to fill. Bailiff Lobingier is at work on the state library. When questioned as to the progress of the work by THE BEE representative, Mr. Leese said: "Everything is all right thus far."

"Do you expect to run upon any 'funny

"N-o, but I'm bound to know what property I've got to account to the state for when I quit the office I'm holding temporarily. Besides I want to know that everything is all right."

The invoice was ordered on the day that Mr. Leese took charge of the office, and the order was given quietly. Some of Mr. Brown's friends took radical exceptions to this, and asked that two assistants be appointed to aid Mr. Lobingier in making the invoice. As there was seemingly no disposi-tion to do this a rush was made to the office of Attorney Holmes, of the firm of Weaste & Holmes, who has the settlement of Mr. Brown's estate in hand; the situation was stated to him and he was asked to send two good men to the state library to assist Lopingier to check up as the invoice progresses and, as the saying roes, everything moves merrily along. The assistants appointed and now at work with the bailiff are in the inter ests of Mrs Brown, who seeks to protect herself and her husband's good name from any unpleasant complications."
"You don't expect Mr. Leese to take any

unfair advantages of the late management of the office, do you?" querried The Bee man of one of Mr. Brown's confidential friends and advisors.
"N-o; but we propose to look out for

breakers. There has been so much said oreaters. There has been so much said about the management of the supreme cierk and librarian's office, the income, Deputy Wheeler's disclaimors, inquiries by legislative assemblies and the like that we can't afford to take any chances. Guy A. Brown's good name is too precious for that. Now, see here, no new man can go into an office that has been continuously man be true man. that has been continuously run by two men for twenty years and grapple with the de-tails of it in three or four days, and for him to attempt a quiet involce without calling for assistance is not only checky but presump-tuous. There is no occasion for a move of this kind, and we propose that there shall be no mysteries and that everything shall show up right as the invoice progresses."
"Mr. Lobingier, what were your orders

relative to the invoice now in progress?"
"I was ordered to assist in invoicing the
Nebraska reports or the books sold from

"Who are assisting you?" "On the part of the estate, Mr. J. S. Bishop and Mr. C. P. Fisherdick. The at-torney general and the newly appointed lerk assisted in the count. Mr. Wheeler was also there a part of the time. I should say, nowever, that the attorney general and Mr. Wheeler were there as spectators rather than as assistants." "What's the object of this invoice?"

"I have never been authoritatively told, and can't speak with any certainty." The feeling in the clerk's office indicates an open rupture ere long.

A Contemplated Conference. At a meeting of the Trans-Missouri railroad association, at Kansas City, Mo., held vesterday, it was decided that the road interested in the reduction of coal rates a state board of transportation on the subject The Paxton hotel, Omaha, was therefore fixed upon as the place and 10 o'clock to morrow morning the time. Notice was seived this morning to this effect by the After an informal conference, how ever, the board decided it was beneath it dignity to run after railroads, and it will therefore be represented by Messrs. Garber, Gilkison and Gilchrist, the board of It is confidently expected that the three G's will be able to hold the trans-Mis

The Supreme Court. To-day's proceedings of the supreme cour were as follows:

souri association to the rack

The following causes were argued and submitted: Rice vs Saxon, Carlow vs Aultman, Kendall vs Ateshire. Bonnell vs Nuckolls. This is an injunction to restrain the county commissioners of

Nuckells county from levying a tax to pay the interest on court house bonds, voted in 1889, under the act of 1889. The county authorities have assessed taxes to the amount of \$1.50 per \$1,000, exclusive of the taxes proposed to be levied to pay the interest on the court house bonds in question, and a claim is made that this proposed interest levy would be in excess of the 15 mills alowed by the constitution. The question he jurisdiction of the court was argued at great length this afternoon.

City News and Notes. W. T. Richardson, of Butler county, prominent in politics in and about David City, is

Allister will contest until November 6 to cite authorities. Dr. Holyoke and wife, nee Miss Grace Snelling, returned last evening from their

Judge Stewart gave the parties to the Mc-

wedding tour. As predicted, the registration commenced this morning. But few over half of the vot-ers of the city had qualified themselves. The Paul Wing Fong habeas corpus case was on trial before the county court this afternoon. It was amusing rather than sensa-

Emma C., the twelve-year-old daughter of Detective Pound, died at noon to-day of con-gestion of the lungs. The funeral will take lace Sunday. The funeral of Mrs. Ann Haylen has been

postponed until Monday at 10 o'clock. The services will take place at the Catholic church at Davey.

Robert E. Nelson, of Seneca, Kan., aged fifty, and Mrs. Laura E. Baimer, of this city, aged thirty, were married to-day by Judge W. E. Stewart.

Jefferson D. Hopper, who was shot in the leg in the riot at the Burlington depot, in August, 1888, compromised his \$10,000 damage suit for \$200 to-day. Herman Maxwell filed a cross petition in

the district court to-day in the case of Albert Welton vs John Bolinger. He has a me-chanic's hen that he wants satisfied. Colonel C. Ruteil was fined \$5 in the police

court to-day for assault and battery on one McCracken. They occupy a double house and a domestic rupture led to the assault. The day was a quiet one at republica headquarters. Secretary Seeley says that most of the local differences have been heated and that a full party vote is expected. The long expected telegram arrived last evening and Frank Robertson and Addie

Riffenberick were made busband and wife in short order. Father, of course, was will-

ing. H. Goldwater, who was arrested last night for receiving stolen goods, was released to-day, having turned over all the goods claimed

by the complainant, Dr. E. C. Bennett, of Bolcow, Mo. The "Asylum street car" and a Burlington passenger train collided at the asylum crossing. The driver had a narrow escape. His car was pitched from the track, but the passen-

ger went his way as though nothing had hap-Miss Alice Hiltuer's funeral took place from the First Baptist church this after-noon. It was attended by the high school class of 1897 and a delegation of university students, as well as by a large number of in-

timate friends and relatives. The rainfall of yesterday afternoon last night was successed by snow, which fell in creat flakes until a late hour to-day. The Burington weather bureau states that the storm was general throughout the state.

All the trains to-day were from twenty min-utes to three hours late on account of it. NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY

The Business Men of Omaha Express

Their Preference. To the Electors of the Third Judicial District :- Too much importance cannot be given to the selection of our judiciary. An independent, fearless, able and incorruptible bench, all citizens are interested in seeing established and maintained. The bench should be kept aloof from partisam primaries, conventions and politics. It should be non-partisan. Two years ago we elected four indges by non-partisan movement who have bonored the position. We had supposed that the nonpartisan principle had been firmly established. There is now an effort on foot to overthrow it which connot be too severely cen-

sured. We appeal to you to vote for Joseph R. Ciarkson to succed Judge Groff. While Mr. Clarkson is a republican in politics, he was selected by a large meeting of the bar, our most reputable and distinguished lawyers. without regard to party, joining therein. The democratic convention has endorsed his nomination, but the republican convention has nominated a partisan candidate. While we regard the nomination of the bar as high evidence of the qualifications and fitness of Mr. Clarkson, and believe that by reason of his greater age and experience, he has a higher claim upon the suffrages than Mr Davis, we place our appeal to you principally upon the importance of withdrawing the judiciary from the unseemly and discreditable contentions of party primaries, conven-tions and politics. Let us uphold the in-tegrity and honor of the bench. Let us meet the attempt to overthrow the non-partisan principle with determined resistance and overwhelming defeat.

Woodman Liuseed oil works. George H. Hammond & Co., by Hy. H. Meday, manager, packers South Omaha. W. L. Parrotte & Co., wholesale hat and

Lee, Clarke, Andreesen Hardware company, E. M. Andreesen, secretary and treasurer. Charles A. Coe, wholesale boots and shoes Darrow & Logan, wholesale hats and caps, American Hand Sewed Shoe company. Gilmore & Rune, wholesale clothiers. C. B. Rustin

Kirkindali, Jones & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, D. M. Steele & Co., wholesale grocers. Williams, Van Aernam & Harte, wholesale boots and shoes. Louis Bradford, wholesale lumber.

James J. Brown. Acme Pressed Brick company. Thomas F. Tuttle, insurance, George A. Hoagland, wholesale lumber. Sioan, Johnson & Co., wholesale grocers. McClurg Cracker company. Drexei & Foll, contractors and stone work-

ers. Richardson drug company. Bemis Omaha bag company. Ribble & Smith, commission. J. W. Walker, commission, The Emerson seed company. Milton Rogers & Sons, wnolesale and retail stoves.

Kennard glass and paint company. W. F. Fahs, manager Wm. S. Wilson & Co., wholesale tobacco and cigars. Charles Shiverica & Co., wholesale and re-A. C. Dreibus, wholesale confectionary. J. H. Boonskin.

Omaha Rubber Co. Turner & Jay, hats and caps. Churchill Pump Co. E. T. Weiant, Mgr., for A. L. Dean & Co., safes and vaults. Rector & Wilhelmy Co., wholesale hard-

L. Kirscht & Co., wholesale liquors and cigars.

John A. Wakefield, wholesale lumber. Max Meyer, wholesale jewelry. B. A. Lauman, of Perkins, Gatch & Lauman, china and glassware. S. A. Orchard, Wholesale and retail car

pets. Consolidated Coffee Co., W. N. Cole, Mgr. Meyer & Raupke, wholesale grocers. Marks Bros., Suddlery Co. E. L. Stone, of Dewey & Stone Furniture Peycke Bros. & Co., commission

Rocco Bros. & Co., commission. J. T. Robinson Notion company, wholesals Lombard Investment company. A. F. Bosches & Co., cold storage and com-

Charles J. Bell, manager R. G. Dunu & Co. Soper, Welis & Co., wholesaie lumber. F. H. Davis, cashier First National bank. John S. Brady, of McCord, Brady & Co., wholesale grocers. Parlin, Orendorff & Martin company, agr cultural instruments. Allen Koch, of Kirkpatrick, Koch Dry Goods company, wholesale dry goods. A. C. Powell, cashier American Loan and

Trust company.

Miller & Gunderson, sash and door mill. F. W. Brown, of Cotsworth Lumber company. D. C. Dunbar & Co., publishers. Gustave Beneke. C. N. Deitz, wholesale and retail lumber. G. D. Wyatt, wholesale and retail lumber

A. A. Stiger, of Kelley, Stiger & Co., dry Omaha Paint and Oil company. Gwin & Dunmire, guns and ammunition J. J. Dickey.

George Patterson, of Nebraska Fuel company. Pomy & Sogelke Metz & Brother. Henry Voss. Omaha Packing Co., by James Vides, jr., treasurer. Armur, Cudaby Packing Co., E. A. Cudaby.

Swift & Co., by A. C. Foster. Gibson, Miller & Richardson. Aaron Cahn. C. W. Nash. Omana & Grant Smelting and Refining Co., by Guy C. Bartou, president.

Framan Buck T. J. Beard & Bro. James Morton & Son. Chas. E. Ford, cashier Douglas County Bank. Douglas County Bank.

John Linderholm. Byron Reed Co., A. L. Reed, see'y. Dexter L. Thomas. Harry Lawrie. Wendell Benson Cummings No Lininger & Metcalf Co.

Phillip Potter. Thompson, Beiden & Co., by C. C. Belden. Her & Co. S. P. Morse & Co.

Himebaugh & Taylor. Freeland, Loomis & Co. N. B. Falconer. William Barr Dry Goods company, Samuel Burns.

W. A. L. Gibbon. W. G. Sloan, mayor of South Omaha. Hugh Murphy, contractor. Frank Johnson, Bank of Commerce. Board of Public Works.

At the meeting of the board of public works yesterday afternoon the following estimates were allowed: J. E. Riley & Co., paving, \$3,900.78; J. & P. Fox, paving, \$6,846.93. J. L. Murphy was awarded the contract for grading Grove street from Dodge to

Davenport at 18 cents per cubic yard.

Frank I. Reeves & Co. were awarded the contract for building a sewer in district No.